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Lesson 49 The end of a dream

美梦告终 句型简化

与课文关联的 13 个单词(点击每个单词可查看详细介绍) 

tired /'taɪəd/ adj. 厌烦的

real* /'ri:əl/ adj. 真正的

owner* /'əʊnə(r)/ n. 主人

spring* /sprɪŋ/ n. 弹簧

mattress /'mætrəs/ n. 床垫

gust* /gʌst/ n. 一阵风

sweep /swi:p/ v. 扫, 刮

courtyard /'kɔ:tjɑ:d/ n. 院子

smash* /smæʃ/ v. 碰碎, 摔碎

miraculously /mɪ'rækjələsli/

unhurt /ʌn'hɜ:t/ adj. 没有受伤的

glance /glɑ:ns/ v. 扫视

adv. 奇迹般地

promptly /'promptli/ adv. 迅速地

课文理解 雀儿欢喜打烂蛋 难度：7 级

一单元 句子的内部组成	Lesson 1 ~ 24	主要复习《新一》学习过的内容：简单句、三态一否、比较级、状语、宾语从句等。
二单元 句子之间的连接	Lesson 25~48	通过复习前一个单元的内容并增加新的知识，重点内容掌握并列句与复合句的使用。
三单元 句子简化	Lesson 49~72	进一步复习前二个单元的内容并增加新的知识，重点将并列句与复合句简化，让句子更简洁。

※ * Tired of sleeping on the floor, a young man in Tehran saved up for years to buy a real bed.

『状语从句的省略』

1. **Because she was punished**, she burst into tears. 主语重复
2. **Because punished**, she burst into tears. 省略主语的同时be动词已无用处。
3. **Punished**, she burst into tears. 如果不想强调"因为"可以将 Because也省略掉。

done作状语(表示被动), 去掉连接词最后直接剩下的一个词来做状语, 以前我们都是用一个句子表示被动。be done 在这里可以直接简化成一个词Done来做状语表被动。当它单独一个词出现的时候, 它没放在句子里, 也不做谓语, 并修饰句子做状语了, 所以它有一个非常洋气高大上的名字, 叫做“非谓语动词”。什么是非谓语动词呢? 非谓语动词说到底它还是动词, 但是它不做谓语了, 因为句子里已有一个谓语, 所以在起起到补充说明的作用。

1. **When it is done** too often, this habit can sometimes hurt. it is代替了this habit
2. **When done** too often, this habit can sometimes hurt. 省略主谓it is
3. **Done** too often, this habit can sometimes hurt. 省略时间状语When

『be tired of 对...感到厌倦』

1. **Because he was tired** of sleeping on the floor... 课文原文完整开头
2. **Because being tired** of sleeping on the floor... he was tired谓语是was, 所以不能随便去掉谓语was, (他感觉到累, 主动的, 使用Being表主动)
3. **Being tired** of sleeping on the floor... 省略原因状语Because
4. **Tired** of sleeping on the floor... 原本是Being做状语表主动, 但be无实际意义, 所以也省略掉

『动名词做状态 除了Done外动词名也是非谓语动词』

1. **While he was talking** with me, he broke his cup carelessly. 动名词表主动
2. **While talking** with me, he broke his cup carelessly. 像done一样省略主谓
3. **Talking** with me, he broke his cup carelessly. 省略时间状语While

『形容词直接做状语』

- I **am** always **hungry** when I **go** to bed. 时间状语从句 → I always go to bed **hungry**. 形容词做状语 → I'm always hungry **at bedtime**. 后置定语
- **Worried** about my daughter, Lucy, she went to London to visit Lucy.
- I went home. I am **tired**. → I went home **tired**.
- ? ? ? → I went home **excited**.

『save up 攒钱, 储蓄』

- I want to get married in one or two years, so I'm trying to **save** (some money) **up**.

Done 表被动

Doing 表主动

To do 表目的

<p>Done too often, this habit can sometimes hurt. 习惯(被动)做得太频繁,有时会带来伤害</p>	<p>Because being tired of sleeping on the floor... 因为(主动)厌倦了睡觉在地板上</p>	<p>...to buy a real bed. 为了买一张真正的床</p>
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※ For the first time in his life, he **became** the proud owner of a bed **which** **had** springs and a mattress.

『 **for the first time in one's life** (某人的)平生第一次 』

- **For the first time in his life**, He became the proud father of a baby. 在他的生命中, 他第一次自豪地成为了一个孩子的父亲。
- He became a proud father **for the first time**. 他第一次成为了一个自豪的父亲。

※ **Because** the weather **was** very hot, he **carried** the bed on to the roof of his house.

on to 向上去	onto 强调向上的过程
用于表示动作方向而不用于表示静态的位置, 不但有“去”的概念还有把它放到“on”(上面)的概念。onto/on to 有时可用 on 代替, 但表示位置的 on 不可用 onto 代替	
The pen is on the table. (不能用 onto/on to)	I put the pen onto/on the table.
Mr. Thompson jumped on the stage. 汤普森先生在台上跳了跳。	Mr. Thompson is jumped onto the stage. 汤普森先生跳上了台上。
in to 向里去	into 强调向里的过程

※ He **slept** very well for the first two nights, **but** on the third night, a storm **blew up**.

『 **the first two nights** 头两天晚上 』

- I study hard **for the first three days**.
- for the **last** three nights 最后三天晚上

『 **blow up** 风越刮越大(程度在加深), (指暴风雨) 出现并加剧; 刮起 』

『 **speak up** 大声点 』

- What? **Speak up**, Penny.

※ A gust of wind **swept** the bed **off** the roof **and sent it crashing into the courtyard below.** **below** 直接放在被修饰词之后作定语

『 **gust** 表示“一阵强风，一阵狂风” 』

- a gust of wind = gust
- A gust (of wind) blew my hat off.
- She set off even though the wind was blowing in gusts. 虽然当时阵阵狂风吹着，她还是出发了。

off = down 下来/去	off = away from 远离
The cat jumped off the table. 猫从桌子上跳下来。	He drove off from the gas station. 他从加油站开走了。

『 **crashing into** 是现在分词短语修饰(表主动) 』

crash (不及物动词) 直接用主动形式作宾语补足语。smash (及物动词) 可用被动，一个句子中不能出现两个动词，如果出现了两个动词，要用 and 或 but 连接；或者把其中一个作为非谓语动词 to do(表目的), -ed(表被动), -ing(表主动)。

※ The young man did **not wake up until** the bed had struck the ground.

『 **not...until** 表示“直到...才” 』

until 前面没有 not 时，与表示一段时间的“持续动词”连用；有 not 时(翻译为：“才”)，常用表示某一时间点的动词(或瞬间动词)连用

until 直到...为止	not...until 直到...才
I'll stay here until Monday. 我要在这儿呆到星期一。	I won't leave until Monday. 我要到星期一 才 离开。
The young man did not wake up until the bed had struck the ground. 直到床撞到地上，年轻人 才 醒过来。	The young man woke up until the bed had struck the ground. 有逻辑错误 (woke up 瞬间 不能直到)

※ Although the bed was smashed to pieces, the man was miraculously unhurt.

『to pieces 粉碎地，成碎片地』

- The cup was broken **to pieces**.

although 尽管	though 虽然 (以从句出现)
对主句中所述情况的让步。它们之间的区别在于使用的语气和语气的强度。	
Although it was raining, we still went for a walk. Although用于正式的写作和演讲中	It was raining. We went for a walk though . 更常见于口语和非正式写作中，也可以用于正式文体中，但相对来说更为口语化。

※ Glancing at the bits of wood and metal that lay around him, the man sadly picked up the mattress and carried it into his house.

1. After he glanced at the bits of wood and metal... the man sadly picked up the mattress... 句子完整的开头
2. After glancing at the bits of wood and metal... the man sadly picked up the mattress... 省略主语(作者是主动看的，不是被看的，所以要变成动名词表主动不能使用done表被动)
3. Glancing at the bits of wood and metal... the man sadly picked up the mattress... 省略时间状语 After

『glance v. 看一眼，扫视』

- Joe glanced through the newspaper while talking to me. 乔一边和我聊天，一边浏览报纸。

『bits = pieces 块，片，段；部件』

『lie (lay, lain) 不及物动词，后面一定要加介词搭配，如“around、in、on”，不能说成“lay him”』

语法知识 复合句的语序 难度：6级

『名词性从句』

宾语从句 *	动词后的宾语从句、介词后的宾语从句、形容词后的宾语从句
表语从句	Lesson 29 Taxi!

主语从句 *	L43、L51、L58
同位语从句	Lesson 46 Expensive and uncomfortable

『 定语从句 』

定语从句	限定性	L28	Type this again as/in the way (that) I showed you just now. With a special train ticket, you can travel anywhere/everywhere you like in Europe for just over \$100.
	非限定性	L36、L74	

『 状语（或副词性）从句 』

状语从句	连接词	例句
时间	when, after, before, as soon as, until, while, as, since ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She will call you when she arrives. (她到达时会给你打电话。) • After he finished his work, he went home. (他完成工作后回家了。) • He has been ill since he came back from his holidays.
地点	where, everywhere, anywhere ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I will meet you where we first met. (我会在我们第一次见面的地方见你。) • You can find books everywhere in this library. (你可以在这个图书馆的任何地方找到书。)
方式	as, in the way (that) ... 或者在动词 be, feel, seem, appear ... 后面也可以由连词 as if 和 as though 来引导	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She smiled as if nothing had happened. (她笑得好像什么都没发生一样。) • He did it in the way that I showed him. (他是按照我教他的方式做的。) • As you can't go yourself, you'll have to ask Susan go for you. 既然你自己不能去，那你就请苏珊替你去吧。

状语从句	连接词	例句
原因	because, as ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They canceled the event because of the bad weather. (他们取消了活动, 因为天气不好。) • As he was feeling unwell, he couldn't attend the meeting. (因为他感觉不舒服, 所以他不能参加会议。)
条件	if, unless, provided (that), in case, assuming (that) ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If it rains tomorrow, we'll stay indoors. (如果明天下雨, 我们会呆在室内。) • Unless you study hard, you won't pass the exam. (除非你努力学习, 否则你不会通过考试。)
让步	although, though, even though, even if ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although it was raining, they went for a walk. (尽管下雨, 他们还是去散步了。) • Even if he doesn't like it, he has to eat his vegetables. (即使他不喜欢, 他也得吃蔬菜。)
目的	so that, in order that ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She studied hard so that she could pass the exam. (她努力学习, 以便能通过考试。) • He worked late in order that he could finish the project on time. (他加班工作, 为了能按时完成项目。)
结果	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • so + adj./adv. + that • such (a) + (adj.) + n. + that 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was so hot that we decided to go swimming. (天气太热了, 我们决定去游泳。) • Such was his determination that he overcame all obstacles. (他的决心是如此之大, 以至于克服了所有障碍。)

状语从句	连接词	例句
比较	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • as + adj./adv. + as • not so/as ... as • adj./adv. 的比较级 + than • more...than • less...than 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She is as talented as her sister. (她和她姐姐一样有才华。) • He runs faster than anyone else on the team. (他比队里的其他人跑得更快。)

『分词(动名词doing)结构的复合句』

现在分词结构的这种用法仅限于两个动作的主语一致的时候。用它代替时间从句时，分词结构表示的动作如果发生在前，则分词结构要位于主 语前；如果两个动作同时发生，那么分词结构既可以位于主句前，也可以位于主句后。分词结构位于主句 前面时，要用逗号隔开。

时间从句	Glancing at the bits of wood and metal that lay around him, the man sadly picked up the mattress and carried it into his house.
原因从句	Tired of sleeping on the floor, a young man in Tehran saved up for years to buy a real bed.
关系从句	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I got very angry speaking to them. • Feeling tired, I went to bed earlier than usual. • Following his mom, he went there. (主动概念, 跟着他母亲去了那儿)

『过去分词结构』常用于比较正式的文體，往往代替被动语态

- **Damaged** in an accident, the car has now been repaired.
- **Followed** by his mom, he went there. (被动) 被他母亲带着跟着去了那儿

『不定式(to do)结构的复合句』这种结构通常可以代替表示目的或表示条件的状语从句

- **To get** into university you have to pass a number of examinations. to do表目的

扩展知识 合并句子 难度：3 级

He missed the train.	原因状语从句	He missed the train because he did not hurry.
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He did not hurry.		
He ran fast.	让步状语从句	Although he ran fast, he failed to win the race.
He failed to win the race.	并列句	He ran fast but he failed to win the race.
My neighbour could not return home.	复合句 +并列句	My neighbour, who went to Tokyo for a holiday, could not return home, because he did not have enough money.
He went to Tokyo for a holiday.		
He did not have enough money.		

『状语从句省略的并列』主语相同

The city was destroyed during the war.	状语从句 (被动)	Destroyed during the war, the city has not been completely rebuilt.
The city has not been completely rebuilt.		
I found the door unlocked.	状语从句 (主动)	Finding the door unlocked, I went into the kitchen.
I went into the kitchen.		
I went into the garden.	状语从句 (目的)	I went into the garden to pick some flowers.
I wanted to pick some flowers.		

原型 (Base Form)	过去式 (Past Tense)	过去分词 (Past Participle)
blow	blew	blown
sweep	swept	swept



共有7道练习题(解题方法与答案需要在“ncego.com”笔记官网查看)

1. _____ the hot weather, he couldn't sleep indoors. (单选)

- A、Because B、Because of C、As D、For

2. How _____ did he sleep? (单选)

- A、good B、well C、good D、nice

3. Where was the courtyard? _____. (单选)

- A、Down B、Under C、Below D、Bottom

4. He looked at the bits of wood and metal _____ around him. (单选)

- A、laying B、laid C、lying D、lied

5. A gust of wind swept the bed off the roof. The wind blew very _____. (单选)

- A、hard B、fast C、quickly D、soon

6. The bed crashed into the courtyard. It _____ the courtyard. (单选)

- A、smashed B、knocked C、struck D、exploded

7. He glanced at the bits of wood and metal. He _____ the bits of wood and metal. (单选)

- A、looked quickly at B、had a glimpse of C、stared at
D、watched

一场孤独的修行，需要相信积累的力量。专注当下、珍惜时间、心怀感恩、顶峰相见。